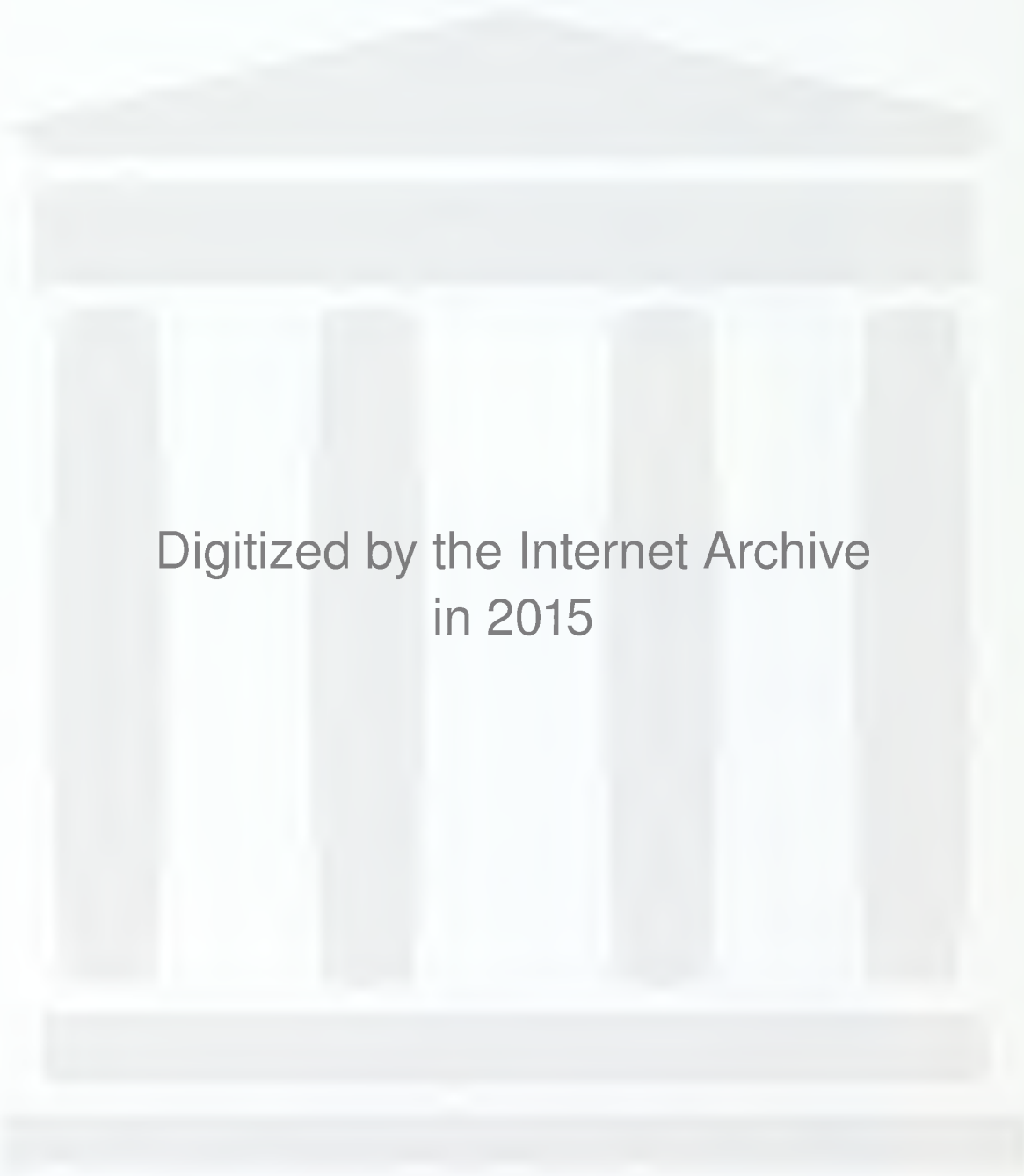




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Lebanon County's Part in the Revolutionary War

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FEBRUARY 19, 1909

BY
CAPT. H. M. M. RICHARDS
LEBANON, PA.

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ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Lebanon County's Part in the Revolutionary War

By CAPT. H. M. M. RICHARDS

When the termination of the Revolutionary War had given birth to a new power amongst the nations of the world, which was ordained to be controlled by a free and independent people, our little county of Lebanon had not yet seen, as such, the light of day.

The part, therefore, which it took in this war must naturally refer to the deeds and actions of those inhabitants of the parent county, Lancaster, who then dwelt within the confines of its present limits.

This makes the task of writing such an history the more difficult, as it is not always possible to discriminate between residents and non-residents, and it is altogether probable that our good county of Lebanon must needs be the sufferer thereby.

It is only just, then, that we should start out with the premise and understanding that many Lebanonians were scattered throughout divers regiments and battalions of the patriot army, where they did most loyal service, but whose deeds it is impossible to consider even though this paper were not confined to a necessarily brief and hurried scanning of the subject under consideration.

That its people were by no means backward in giving utterance to the patriotism which inspired them is evidenced by the fact that, on June 25, 1774, a meeting was held at the home of Capt. Greenawalt; of which Major John Philip De Haas was chairman and John Light secretary. The purpose of this meeting was to protest against the action of Great Britain in shutting up the port of Boston, and to assert their willingness to take such action as might be needed to redress the wrongs which had been done, while, at the same time, expressing sympathy with their countrymen in New England.

Events hastened along so rapidly that, on November 22 of the same year, it was resolved that for each district there should be chosen a committee whose duty it would be to "observe the conduct of all persons, touching the general association of the general congress." This important "Committee of Inspection and Observation" came into existence by election on December 15, 1774, and comprised the following members for what is now Lebanon county:

Lebanon—Thomas Clark, Curtis Grubb, Henry Light, Henry Büchler.

Bethel—Ludwig Shuey, Casper Kohr, John Beshore, Kilian Long, Samuel Jones.

Heidelberg—John Weiser.

The entire committee met at Lancaster on January 14th following, and appointed deputies to the Provincial Convention held at Philadelphia on the 23rd of January. On May 1st the committee resolved to organize associators for public defense. The first company enrolled was that of Londonderry, followed, in a few days, by the Heidelberg company, thus showing that the German inhabitants were fully as patriotic as their Scotch-Irish neighbors.

On June 14, 1775, three days before the clash of arms on

Bunker Hill, and a day before the appointment of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief, Congress authorized the raising of a body of expert riflemen, to serve one year, which became the renowned "Rifle Battalion" of the Continental Army and the "First Defenders" of our War for Independence. In this celebrated body of troops were two companies from Lancaster county,—that of Capt. James Ross, mainly from the present county of the same name, and that of Capt. Matthew Smith, mainly from the present Dauphin county. It is by no means improbable that in the enrollment of both these companies were those who resided in what is now Lebanon county, and that they shared in the operations about Boston, in the arduous and perilous expedition under Arnold to Canada, and in the succeeding glorious operations of the First Pennsylvania Continental Regiment into which many of the survivors of the Rifle Battalion re-enlisted.

The time soon came when it was evident that a peaceful solution of the troubles with the mother country could hardly be hoped for. The various colonies, from day to day, became more imbued with the feeling that a separation was unavoidable. Up to April, 1776, all talk of independence, however, had been of a private nature. North-Carolina won the honor of making the first move on April 12th, when its delegates in Congress were instructed "to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliance." In a short time, both Rhode Island and then Massachusetts followed the example of their southern sister. It was Virginia, however, who, on June 7th, through Richard Henry Lee, made the motion, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown." Three weeks later this resolution was passed unanimously, John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, alone opposing it. The Declaration of Independence followed as a matter of course on July 4th.

Smoothly as the above proceedings may read, the result was attained only with great difficulty. The grievances of the colonies to the north and south were of such a character that they were readily aroused to aggressive action and eager for separation. Pennsylvania had no grievances, and hoped for a peaceful solution of the differences which existed. Its Assembly instructed their representatives in Congress to reject any proposition looking towards such separation, and from this stand they would not recede. Without the assent of Pennsylvania and its active co-operation, lying, as it did, between the other colonies, an armed opposition to Great Britain was doomed to failure in advance. Urgently necessary as was the approval of Pennsylvania, how could such approval be obtained despite the avowed opposition of its only legal power, the Assembly, to independence?

In despair of other means proving successful, Congress was forced to practically usurp the authority of the Assembly by a resolution, on May 15th, authorizing "the respective assemblies and conventions of the United States, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general."

Arbitrarily ignoring the power which this resolution actually conferred upon the Assembly, a mass meeting of Whigs was held promptly, on May 20th, in the State House Yard, which declared its purpose to be to "take measures to elect a Convention to frame a Constitution." Application was at once made to the "Committee of Inspection and Observation of the City and Liberties" to call a conference of the various "Committees of Inspection and Observation" of the several counties to frame such a constitution. These bodies assembled in Philadelphia on June 18th. The delegates from the German counties held

the balance of power, and it was with their consent a messenger was sent to Congress declaring the willingness of the Convention "to concur in a vote of the Congress declaring the United Colonies to be free and independent States."

It is well that we and our posterity should never forget what an important part Lebanon County thus had in the passage of the Declaration of Independence and in establishing the freedom of this country.

Of the services of the people of Lebanon County in the regular Continental battalions and regiments, it is difficult to write so as to do them justice. They were in various organizations. Probably some of them followed the lead of their distinguished fellow-citizen John Philip de Haas, who had served with credit through the French and Indian War from 1757 to 1765; was on the Committee of Inspection and Observation at the outbreak of the Revolution; was made Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Battalion to rank from January 22, 1775; took part in the unfortunate Northern Campaign of 1777; became Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Continental Regiment, with which he did valiant duty at both Brandywine and Germantown; promoted to Brigadier-General on February 21, 1777, and served continuously until 1778.

Many of them undoubtedly were members of the German Continental Regiment, and associated with their fellow-townsmen, Col. Nicholas Haussegger and Capt. John Weidman, taking part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, White Plains, Monmouth, and with Sullivan in his successful frontier campaign against the Indians.

Others doubtless served with Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wood, of St. Clair's Second Battalion, later the Third Pennsylvania Continental Regiment, on their campaign in Canada in 1776, and, later, at Brandywine, Monmouth, Paramus, and with Wayne in 1781, during his southern campaign.

We have the record of one entire company—that of Capt. Peter Grubb, Jr., which formed a part of Miles' Rifle Regiment, fought gallantly at Long Island, suffered at Fort Washington, rendered noble service at Brandywine and Germantown, and was given the post of honor and danger at Monmouth.

Beyond that of the regular enlistments in the Continental Army, much and valuable service was rendered throughout the entire war by the emergency men of Pennsylvania, who took up arms whenever the occasion demanded. Of this service Washington himself has spoken in terms of highest praise.

Battalions of Associators were organized in Lancaster County during the summer and autumn of 1775, amongst which was the Second Battalion, under command of Col. Philip Lorentz Greenawalt, Lieut.-Col. Philip Marsteller, Major Samuel Jones, composed principally of Lebanon County men. Our esteemed Secretary, Dr. S. P. Heilman, has in his possession a photo reproduction of the commission of his great-grandfather, John Adam Heilman, as a lieutenant in the Second Battalion, August 28, 1775, on which, fifty years later, said ancestor made an entry to show that he had participated in the battle of Long Island. A facsimile of the Heilman commission is here shown.

Even while Congress was striving to make our immortal Declaration of Independence an established fact, the commander-in-chief of the British forces was determined to crush out at once the incipient rebellion of the Colonies by a deadly blow embracing the capture of New York City, and Washington's army as well.

On June 3, 1776, Congress directed the establishment of a "Flying Camp" in the middle colonies and resolved "that thirteen thousand eight hundred militia be employed to reinforce the army at New York."

The several counties began at once and enthusiastically the

William Wilson, Junr. - 28 May 1775

and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, D.O.

Ballantine & A. A. Menzies, 100 The Arcade

CONFIDENTIAL

...and courage to discharge the Duty of a *free Republican*.

And ~~with~~ strictly charge and require all Officers

to be obedient to your Order as *there* *is*

and follow such Orders and Directions, from Time to Time, as you shall receive from their Sessions; and in their Records, from the present or any future Committee of

Assembly of this Province, or from your Superior Officers, according to the Rules

This Commission or committee is Four and is created by the Assembly, or by the

ing Committee of Safety.

Signed by Order of the Assembly.

John Mason Speaker

Den 2ten August 1526 ist es 50 Jahr Das ich als Galtad war

In New York um die Freiheit helfen zu unterstützen

Adam Heilman 1822



REVOLUTIONARY COMMISSION OF JOHN ADAM HELLMAN

formation of their "Associators" into battalions for this "Flying Camp."

These troops were placed under command of Gen. Hugh Mercer (killed at Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777), and stationed at Perth Amboy and points north of that place, opposite the west side of Staten Island, where the British forces were encamped. Prior to July 15th, some two thousand of its men were sent to Washington, at New York, where many of them did noble duty in the battle on Long Island, August 27th. Parts of the Flying Camp took part in the later movements about New York City, especially in the battle and capture of Fort Washington, and, when there came the dark days prior to Trenton and Princeton, the cause was saved, and these battles gained, merely by the presence of these same emergency men.

The battle of Long-Island was one of the most important and desperately fought of the entire war. The intention of the enemy was to make of it a victory to be complete and final. It was indeed a defeat, but that it did not prove to be a disaster was owing to the valor of our Pennsylvania troops, of which Lebanon County furnished a no inconsiderable portion.

But a small body of some five thousand American troops were stationed on Long Island, nearly all of them Pennsylvanians. On the extreme left was Col. Miles' Rifle Regiment; in the center was Col. Atlee's Musketry Battalion with some Delaware and Maryland troops; on the right were the Associators from Northampton, Berks and Lancaster Counties. Opposed to this little army were some twenty thousand veteran British and Hessian soldiers whose purpose was to flank the American left, get in the rear and capture the entire body, following up this advantage by a rapid advance into New York City, and the utter defeat of the remainder of Washington's troops.

Unfortunately, through a blunder on the part of the American general in command, and in spite of the warnings given by

Col. Miles, the enemy did succeed in turning the American left and getting in their rear, but because of the desperate resistance which they encountered on the part of all the Pennsylvanians, both regulars and associators, they were held in check long enough to enable the army to retreat and to make the British victory barren of the results for which they had hoped.

In this gallant fight we are aware that Capt. Grubb's company took part as an integral portion of Col. Miles' Rifle Regiment. It is more difficult to ascertain correctly the companies of Associators which were engaged. Not only are all existing records very incomplete, but, in addition, we must remember that not all the battalions of Associators marched to the front as originally organized, and as a whole. Separate companies from various battalions, when ready, were formed into new battalions and pushed forward, to be followed by other companies in other battalions.

We have a record of the First Battalion, Flying Camp, which was in the Long Island Campaign and suffered severely in killed, wounded and missing. It was under Col. James Cunningham, but commanded by Lieut.-Col. William Hay in the battle. Among its officers who seem to belong to Lebanon County were Capt. Jacob Klotz, commanding the Third Company (originally of Col. M. Slough's Battalion); Second Lieut. Robert Coleman, of Capt. James Watson's Second Company (originally of Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion); Second Lieut. ——— Weiser, of Capt. Timothy Green's Eighth Company; Third Lieut. Henry Buehler, of Capt. John McQuown's Ninth Company.

If the officers were of Lebanon County, it is but natural to infer that the same can be said of many of the members of their companies.

Capt. Thomas Koppenheffer, of Col. Timothy Green's Bat-

talion, also went to the front, taking part in the operations after the battle of Long Island.

The service of those who were in the Jersey campaign lasted generally till January and February, 1777. The returns of the Pennsylvania Militia and Flying Camp, under command of Brigadier General Hugh Mercer, Perth Amboy, October 8, 1776, show the following from Lebanon County:

MILITIA

OFFICERS
AND MEN

Col. Slough, at Elizabeth.....210

FLYING CAMP

Col. Klotz.....150

Col. James Cunningham, at Fort Constitution.....167

The return of Pennsylvania Militia at Trenton, December 1, 1776, gives the following who were from our county:

GEN. JAMES EWING'S BRIGADE

Col. Klotz's Battalion.....10

GEN. EDWARD HAND'S BRIGADE

Col. James Cunningham's Battalion.....507

Shortly after this date the army left Trenton and moved towards Philadelphia, returning on December 25th to surprise the Hessians there stationed. It is to be regretted that no specific records are available to show just what part our Lebanon County troops took in the engagements at Trenton and Princeton.

It will be noticed that Capt. Klotz had been promoted to the command of a battalion.

The treatment, by the British, of the prisoners taken at Long Island and Fort Washington will always be an ugly stain on their name and fame. Huddled together in foul prison ships,

with an insufficiency of air, water and food, they died by the thousands and were hastily interred on the adjoining shore, where their neglected bones lay in unknown and almost forgotten graves until recently, when they were gathered together and finally given a decent burial.

Amongst these martyrs were unquestionably some of those who went from our county, and who are at least deserving of our grateful remembrance upon each recurring Memorial Day.

The next move of importance by the enemy was their attempt to capture Philadelphia in the fall of 1777, which brought about the battle of Brandywine on September 11th. The militia of the several counties were hastily mobilized so soon as the actual movements of the British became apparent. Many of the battalions succeeded in getting to the front in time to participate in this engagement, where, under command of Gen. Armstrong, a veteran of the French and Indian War, they were stationed at the fords below Chad's. The movement of the enemy being to turn the American right flank, by crossing at the upper ford, these troops were not enabled to take a very active part in that memorable conflict.

The defeat here incurred necessitated the calling out of all remaining emergency battalions, and the militia remained with the main army until it had gone into encampment for the winter at Valley Forge, taking part with it in all the operations during the remainder of the year 1777.

At the battle of Germantown, on October 4th, a detachment, under Gen. James Potter, was sent to make a demonstration at the Middle Ferry (now Market Street), opposite Philadelphia, to keep the enemy occupied while the attack was made at Germantown. The remainder, under Gen. Armstrong, were ordered down the Manatawny road, by Van Deering's mill, to get upon the enemy's left flank and rear. Here they did

good service until forced to retreat by the unfortunate issue of the conflict elsewhere.

The whole period of service up to Valley Forge was one of constant manoeuvring, continuous marching, two battles, several engagements, that of Edge Hill, on December 7th, and that near the Black Horse Tavern and Matson's Ford, on December 11th, with various skirmishes.

While doubtless there were soldiers from Lebanon county in all of the eleven Lancaster county battalions which were then in service, yet the following companies were very largely of that character and demand especial notice:

FIRST BATTALION

Colonel, Philip Greenawalt.

Lieutenant Colonel, Philip Marsteller.

Major, Samuel Jones.

FIRST COMPANY

Captain, Casper Stoever.

First Lieut., Andrew Ficker.

Second Lieut., Sebastian Wolf.

Ensign, Charles Rehrick.

SECOND COMPANY

Captain, William Paine.

First Lieut., Anthony Kelker.

Second Lieut., Jacob Matti.

Ensign, Vacancy.

THIRD COMPANY

Captain, Philip Weiser.

First Lieut., Ludwig Shott.

Second Lieut., John Stone.

Third Lieut., John Thomas.

FOURTH COMPANY

Captain, George Null.

First Lieut., Jas. Mortersteel.

Second Lieut., Michael Minigh.

Ensign, George Meiser.

FIFTH COMPANY

Captain, Mich'l Holderbaum.

First Lieut., George Nagle.

Second Lieut., Lucas Sholly.

Ensign, Alexander Marlin.

SIXTH COMPANY

Captain, Leonard Immel.

First Lieut., Michael Dffenbaugh.

Second Lieut., Peter Berry.

Ensign, Michael Spengler.

SEVENTH COMPANY

Captain, Valentine Shouffler.
First Lieut., Matthew Henning.
Second Lieut., John Gossert.
Ensign, Peter Basehore.

EIGHTH COMPANY

Captain, Henry Sheaffer.
First Lieut., Philip Wölfer-
 berger.
Second Lieut., Nicholas Zol-
 linger.
Ensign, George Frank.

NINTH COMPANY

Captain, Daniel Oldenbruck.
First Lieutenant, Abraham Smith.
Second Lieutenant, John Rewalt.
Ensign, Peter Heckert.

SIXTH BATTALION

(Commissioned July 31, 1777.)

Colonel, John Rogers.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert Clark.
Major, William Brown.

FIRST COMPANY

Captain, Thos. Kopenheffer.
First Lieut., William Hill.
Second Lieut., John Barnett.
Ensign, John Armstrong.

SECOND COMPANY

Captain, Ambrose Crain.
First Lieut., Isaac Hanna.
Second Lieut., James Stewart.
Ensign, John Bickel.

THIRD COMPANY

Captain, Jas. McCreight.
First Lieut., Abr. Latcha.
Second Lieut., John Strain.
Ensign, James Willson.

FOURTH COMPANY

Captain, William McCullough.
First Lieut., William Young.
Second Lieut., George Beasor.
Ensign, John Thomson.

FIFTH COMPANY

Captain, Patrick Hays.
First Lieut., Samuel Weir.
Second Lieut., James Wallace.
Ensign, James Willson.

SIXTH COMPANY

Captain, Joseph McClure.
First Lieut., James Johnson.
Second Lieut., James Willson.
Ensign, Joseph Willson.

SEVENTH COMPANY

Captain, William Laird.
First Lieut., John McFarland.
Second Lieut., Michael Rahn.
Ensign, Jacob Becker.

EIGHTH COMPANY

Captain, Michael Moyer.
First Lieut., Abraham Allis.
Second Lieut., Michael Brown.
Ensign, Peter Lineaweaver.

ELEVENTH BATTALION

Colonel, Timothy Green.
Lieut. Colonel, Peter Hedrick.

Captains, James Rogers, William Brown, Rich McQuow

Notwithstanding the terrible punishment inflicted upon the savages on the frontiers by General Sullivan in 1779, and the losses which they sustained because of previous expeditions, yet they still continued their marauds against the people living on the borders, and the tomahawk and scalping knife were not allowed to grow rusty from want of use. A portion of the German Continental Regiment, in which were many Lebanonians, was retained from Sullivan's force to guard the inhabitants after the main army had returned. In addition it became necessary, at times, to employ battalions of militia to operate against the Indians. During the fall and winter of 1780 there was ordered on this service in Northumberland county the second battalion from Lancaster county which was composed

principally of men from what is now our Lebanon county.
Their roster is as follows:

SECOND BATTALION

Lieut. Col., Thos. Edwards.

Major, Valentine Shouffler.

Chaplain, Rev. Conrad Bucher.

FIRST COMPANY

(On May 6, 1780)

Captain, Baltzer Orth.

Lieutenant, John Orth.

Ensign, Daniel Stouffler.

SECOND COMPANY

Captain, Mich. Holderbaum.

Lieutenant, Alex. Martin.

Ensign, Henry Fogg.

THIRD COMPANY

Captain, Casper Stoever.

Lieutenant, Michael Hernner.

Ensign, Nich. Conrad.

FOURTH COMPANY

Captain, David Krause.

Lieutenant, Ph. Greenawalt.

Ensign, Jacob Einbigh.

FIFTH COMPANY

Captain, John Moore.

Lieutenant, Jacob Zollinger.

Ensign, Michael Mease.

SIXTH COMPANY

Captain, John Stone.

Lieutenant, Geo. Bowman.

Ensign, Mich. Tice.

SEVENTH COMPANY

Captain, Wendel Weaver.

Lieutenant, Mich. Teefenbagh.

Ensign, Mich. Haag.

EIGHTH COMPANY

Captain, John Gassert.

Lieutenant, John Field.

Ensign, Jac. Lehman.

During this service, the company of Capt. Orth was offered as follows:

Captain, Baltzer Orth.

Lieutenant, Alex. Martin.

Ensign, Jacob Einbigh.

Outside of the fact that Capt. Wendel Weaver's Company, and a part of the Sixth Battalion, had a short tour of duty in Bucks County, September, 1781, the only other service rendered by the Lebanonians was that of guarding prisoners at Lebanon and Lancaster. The records show the following service of that character at Lancaster:

SECOND BATTALION.

Capt. Holderbarn,	May 1 to June 30, 1781.
Capt. Ream,	June 22 to July 30, 1781.
Capt. Stoever,	July, 1781.
Capt. Krause,	August 20 to October 20, 1781.
Capt. Moore and Lieut. Bowman,	September, 1781.
Capt. Stone,	September, 1781.

In addition to those just named, a portion of the Sixth Battalion was on similar duty in July and August, 1781.

Beyond the hardships encountered by its soldiers the good people of Lebanon county had their own burdens to bear at home.

Although the expedition to Canada, in which St. Clair's Battalion took part, did not meet with the expected measure of success, yet it resulted in the capture of a certain number of British officers. Those of the Seventh Regiment, Royal Fusiliers, taken prisoners at St. John's, arrived at Lancaster on December 9, 1775, where they remained on parole until April, 1776, when many of them were removed to Carlisle, York, and, because of an epidemic of smallpox at the latter place, to Lebanon.

These were billeted on the inhabitants of the town, then composed of but some two hundred houses, much to their annoyance. After a vigorous protest, they were finally placed in a couple public houses, one of which was kept by Matthew McIngh. On the early morning of June 14th, all the pris-

oners, with their servants, started out, apparently on a fishing trip, towards Cornwall, and never returned. Their absence, under the circumstances, caused no apprehension until their failure to put in an appearance by night when it became too late to apprehend them.

There was, naturally, much excitement over this occurrence and landlord McHugh, being suspected as an accomplice, came near being mobbed by the populace, but finally matters resumed their usual quiet.

This was but the beginning of other troubles. With the victories at Trenton and Princeton, many Hessians fell into the hands of the Americans. The authorities, taking into consideration the fact that these troops were but mercenaries, wisely decided to send such prisoners to the counties occupied by the loyal Pennsylvania-Germans, who spoke the same language, in the hope that such intercourse might result in at least detaching many of them from the British Army. Such, indeed, was the case. These Hessian prisoners were employed as laborers in the mills and on the farms; they saw how their American brethren of the same blood and language were surrounded by plenty and always prosperous. Many of them never returned to their colors but remained in Pennsylvania, some were even instrumental in inducing their comrades to desert, and to such extent at least the British cause was weakened. To this day their descendants are amongst us as honored citizens.

On August 27, 1777, the first installment of Hessians, three hundred and forty in number, arrived at Lebanon in charge of Col. Curtis Grubb, and, notwithstanding the protest of Pastor Bader, as well as the offer of the brethren of his congregation to rent a large house in the town itself for the purpose, they were assigned to the Hebron Moravian Church, which remained as one of our old landmarks until very recently. Two hundred of them were put into the church (saal), and in the side rooms

(cabinet-maker), while Bro. Bader retained possession of the four lower rooms for his dwelling; the remainder occupied the Reformed Church in Lebanon.

The old Hebron diary contains many interesting items concerning the conduct of their unwelcome visitors. We are told that they took the church violins and began playing and dancing both in the church and out of it; that they destroyed property, burnt fences, and, to quote the record itself, acted "Shamefully as they certainly would not dared to have done in Hesse at the parsonage." It is needless to say that all this caused good Bro. Bader much worryment and anxiety of soul. Unavailing appeals for relief were made to Colonel Marsteller, who had succeeded Colonel Grubb in the command, resulting only in promises. Happily, on October 29th, about 10.00 A. M., the barrack master, David Krause, gave notice to the Hessians, much to their discomfort, to leave in half an hour, when they were taken to the Lutheran Church in town by Capt. Oldenbrug and his company of militia.

No sooner had they gone, however, when it was announced that the building was to be used as a hospital for the wounded from the fields of Brandywine and Germantown. For the time this calamity was averted as, instead, the Hessians returned to their old quarters on November 17th in order to make the Lutheran Church available as a powder magazine.

On December 16th suddenly appeared General de Haas and Dr. Kennedy, the Surgeon General of the Army, who informed Pastor Bader that it was necessary to bring many of the sick to his church from Bethlehem and elsewhere, and that the Hessians would be removed to make room for them.

Here was a new fright, but, after many remonstrances and much pleading, quarters for the sick were sought elsewhere and, on December 27th, Capt. Oldenbrug was able to joyfully announce that places for all, upwards of four hundred and

twenty, had been found in Schaefferstown. It would be interesting to know just where the hospital was located in that little town, but on that subject the annals seem to be silent. It is reasonable to presume that the Lutheran church was so occupied, being then the largest public building of the place.

The year 1778 opened with the same old troubles at Hebron. Amongst the prisoners were some seventeen Hessian women who procured and sold liquor, the result of which could only mean carousing, fighting and noise, much to the discomfort of the peaceful occupants of the lower floor.

In the early part of January it had been decided to replace the Hessians with one hundred and twenty cartridge makers, by no means an agreeable change, but three houses in Lebanon were seized by Capt. Oldenburg for that purpose instead.

On January 6th, many of the prisoners, who had been employed in outside labors at mills and elsewhere, began to return in large numbers until one hundred and fifty were packed in the building, so that they hardly knew how to lie down.

Again, on January 16th, it was resolved to use the church for making cartridges as it was necessary to find room for some three hundred cartridge makers in the town, and again they were spared this infliction, a house being found elsewhere.

At long last word came for the final removal of the Hessians but it was some days, even weeks, before they were gone. They were taken to Middletown. Our erstwhile enemies, however, despite the annoyance they caused Bro. Bader and his people, despite their noise and carousing which was by no means uncommon to patriot as well as foe, rich and poor alike, in those days, despite a great many other things, which are usually not conducive to good feeling on the part of those who are prisoners, had become our friends. They refused to leave the building and began deserting. On March 1st, the record says,

"seven ran away last night and five the night before. Today the guard was made stronger. It was noon before they marched. Many bade us a cordial farewell, and wept much."

They were barely out of sight when again Major Watkins called to secure the place for his cartridge makers. This time he persisted in taking the building, in spite of objections and a demand made on him to produce his authority for the act. On Wednesday, April 29th, he came with several wagon loads of powder. Admission being refused, the doors, which had been locked, were broken open and the powder unloaded in the church as well as in the brethren's hall.

This was apparently too much for the brethren to pass by in silence. A committee, consisting of Adam Orth and Christopher Kucher, were sent to lay their complaints before the Board of War, then at York, Pa., which was done the beginning of May with so much success that, on May 4th, the powder was directed to be removed, and other less dangerous stores put in its place. Even then Major Watkins refused to make the change, and much additional time elapsed before the old Hebron Church returned to its original owners considerably the worse for wear and tear.

To many of the readers of this paper it will be apparent that a great deal of what has just been written consists of extracts from the contemporaneous diary of the Hebron Moravian Church which, fortunately, has been preserved to us. To those other readers, who may not be so familiar with localities, it is well to add, in passing, that Hebron is on the outskirts of Lebanon city to the east, distant about one mile at present, but even now rapidly becoming a part of its larger neighbor.

This diary gives us a very complete record of the events of that time, in so far as they may include the occurrences of which they treat. We have seen to what uses, as hospitals and powder storehouses, were placed the Reformed and Lutheran

churches of Lebanon. The private houses occupied for cartridge making cannot be located, but it is stated that a powder magazine was established in an old building on Tenth street a short distance west of the Quittapahilla Creek which was afterwards turned into a barracks and the ammunition removed to Lancaster, being taken there by twenty wagons which made from four to six trips each, showing that the quantity was large.

By no means was this the extent of the good work done in our county. Besides being a storehouse for ammunition, while Philadelphia was occupied by the British, it was also a depot for supplies. A large number of gunsmiths were collected here at work for the Continental army. Shoes, especially, were manufactured, and large quantities of leather tanned. The full quota of teams were supplied for the use of the government, and this, of itself, was no light matter. Throughout the length and breadth of its borders went the authorized committees, some to collect blankets and clothing for the men who were freezing at Valley Forge and elsewhere, some to gather forage for the hungry horses, and yet others to procure food supplies for the starving soldiers.

Probably some of the most material help rendered by Lebanon county was that which came from the cannon and munitions of war cast in its furnaces, even though many of the workmen engaged in the castings were taken from the ranks of the Hessian prisoners of whom we have just spoken.

One of the striking personalities of those early days was Henry William Stiegel, or "Baron" Stiegel as he is better known, who was born near the city of Mannheim, Germany, about the year 1733. Descended from a noble family he came to America in 1757, settled on a tract of land in Lancaster county and laid out the present town of Mannheim. Here he erected a mansion and lived in a style far surpassing anything to which his neighbors were accustomed. He established a glass factory which,

unfortunately, did not prove to be a successful venture. He also purchased a furnace located six miles from Schaefferstown, originally erected by John (or Jacob) Huber as early as 1755, and named it "Elizabeth." Here shot and shell were made for the Provincial army during the French and Indian War, but a worse fate was reserved for Baron Stiegel than he deserved. Misfortune overcame him and he died, during the summer of 1783, in comparative poverty. The Elizabeth Furnace was sold at Sheriff's sale to Daniel Bennezet in the spring of 1775 and later passed into the hands of Robert Coleman, a member of the family which has been identified with our iron industries for generations and which has done so much for the material welfare of Lebanon county. By him quantities of munitions of war were manufactured for the patriot army and various cannon cast. The iron chain which was stretched across the Delaware river below Philadelphia, to prevent the passage of the British war ships, came from his Salford Forge, near Norristown, Pa. He, later, acquired an interest in the Cornwall Ore Banks. The Elizabeth Furnace went out of blast finally in 1856, when it was abandoned and dismantled.

These ore banks, with their wonderful formation, constitute the most remarkable body of iron ore in the world, and are not surpassed even by the famous iron mountains of Missouri. Because of them Cornwall has long been the seat of iron manufacture. The famous charcoal furnace, still standing, which went out of blast February 11, 1883, although yet in good condition, and was then probably the oldest in existence, had furnished material to the iron trade for years, establishing an unsurpassed record for its product. It was this furnace which supplied large quantities of iron for the cannon and balls made for Washington's army during the Revolution. The chain of title to this property shows the names of men who were prominently identified with the war and did much to promote the cause of independence.

The Cornwall estate begins with a warrant to John Thomas and William Penn, dated May 8, 1732, by them assigned to Joseph and James Turner, who assigned it to William Allen (three hundred acres and allowances), by him conveyed, November 28 and 29, 1737, for one hundred and thirty-five pounds, to Peter Grubb, who died intestate. The estate descended to his two sons, Curtis Grubb and Peter Grubb, Jr., the latter of whom, on May 9, 1786, conveyed an undivided sixth part of his share in it to Robert Coleman.

The whole subject before us is of a most interesting character. Many details might be presented covering the data which has just been recorded, but the limit of space assigned to this paper prevents any such enlargement. We can only trust that others may fully perform this duty at a later date.

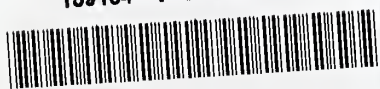
In all that has been said of the part taken by Lebanon county in our Revolutionary War we must not overlook the mixed character of its inhabitants. Even as at the present day, its population was made up mainly of Pennsylvania-Germans and Scotch-Irish. The former, who were largely in the majority, were again sub-divided into the denominations (especially the Lutheran and Reformed) and into various sects whose religious beliefs were opposed to the carrying on of war. The Moravian church, of which frequent mention has been made, was of like principle.

In the excitement incident to war-like times and occurrences, many things happened the blame for which, lacking a better scape-goat, was laid to the door of the non-resisters. Sundry prisoners escaped, with their connivance it was said, and the feeling against them, for a time, ran high and bitter. Of course, it is to be presumed that individuals in Lebanon county may have been derelict, just as individuals here and elsewhere will always, at times, fail in their duty, but if such were the case amongst those then in our midst it was certainly not from dis-

loyalty, as at many other places, but was more likely owing to a touch of selfishness which made them give way to a momentary temptation in the hope of securing personal aggrandizement. No, the people of our good Lebanon county were then, as later, ever loyal, whether resisters or non-resisters, and all did their full duty to their country. All honor and praise to these noble men, our ancestors, who sacrificed so much in laying the foundation of that great Republic whose blessings we are now privileged to enjoy.

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